

The Teamsters

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters

VOLUME III.

JANUARY, 1906.

NUMBER 3.

THE LABOR PRESS

How much longer are the trade unions of the country to be misrepresented in the columns of a majority of the daily papers? This is a question that has been discussed many times, and which has been revived by the misleading reports sent out from Chicago concerning the teamsters' strike. In this particular case the misrepresentation indulged in may be laid to the fact that many of the largest Chicago advertisers were involved in the trouble, and undoubtedly much pressure was brought to bear where it would do the most good. It is pretty well understood that without the advertising of the large department stores but few of the Chicago dailies could make both ends meet. It is also well known that the news furnished various papers over the country, known as "special correspondence" from Chicago, is made up of summaries of what appears in the Chicago papers, and is sent out by

employees of those papers. Thus it will be seen that the policy of the majority of these outside papers is largely controlled by the policy of the Windy City newspapers. When these special dispatches reach the other papers of the country, they are "edited," and whatever there may chance to be in them favorable to labor is eliminated or changed. Any printer who works on a daily can confirm this. Time and again they have set up "takes" of telegraph copy relating to strikes, in which most of the matter that was favorable to the laboring man's side was marked out. Then, by the use of misleading heads and subheads, the dispatches are given a meaning utterly at variance with the facts in the case. In the Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trades, President William Mahon, of the Amalgamated Street Railway Employees of America, is quote as saying:

"I was in Chicago a whole week

at the time when the newspaper reports were most lurid. I was out in the field all the time, and not one riot or attack did I see. Moreover, the official appointed by Governor Deneen to report the situation to him told me there was no rioting whatever. The newspaper reporters themselves told me the same thing. The papers are sore because the strike affects the big department stores, from which they get most of their advertising."

Another observer, a union man, writing from Chicago, declares:

"If there is one thing that stands out more distinct than any other amid all the hubbub that has agitated Chicago the last few weeks, it is the despicable role played by the daily press of the city. For gross exaggeration, downright mendacity and shameless prostitution of a great function, the conduct of the local papers stands unparalleled. To fully appreciate it, one has to be here, to observe the baseness of the thing and to feel the growing sense of helplessness creeping over one as the gigantic effect of its influence becomes impressed upon one's brain."

The Zanesville (Ohio) Labor Journal, in an editorial on the subject, says:

"In support of our contention, that the only truthful report that may be expected by wage workers in regard to labor difficulties can be found in the columns of the labor press, we call attention to the recent strike situation in Chicago, and particularly the reports sent out by the Associated Press and further garbled and doctored in the columns of our local dailies, which use only those parts that make the workingmen appear in the worst light and those which will most tickle the moneyed class."

The trade union movement does not need apologists; the time will come when it will not need defenders.

Phoebus and His Car.

The cook had struck. The coachman had struck. The nurse had struck. The maid had struck. Everybody had struck. With a sickening fear, the great man heard a confused murmur outside. It became louder, increasing to a horrible din like unto that produced by the Roman mob. He heard his name shouted above the awful roar, and, urged by his wife, he at last ventured to a window.

"People," he cried, "why have you struck? What do you want? I have tried to deal fairly with you. What is your grievance?"

The coachman, who was acting as leader of the crowd, stepped forward, saying:

"We were ordered out by the head of the Teamsters' Union."

"What has the Teamsters' Union to do with me or the way my house is run?"

"You have a statue of Apollo in your hall."

"Yes. It is one of my choicest possessions. It is a great work of art. I am very proud of it."

"You must pull it down and have it thrown out of your house before we can return to work. We have our orders from the president of the Teamsters' Union."

"This is preposterous. What has my statue of Apollo to do with you or your duties? And where does the Teamsters' Union come in?"

"It seems," the coachman replied, "that Apollo and Phoebus were the same party, and it's reported on good authority that Phoebus used to be a nonunion driver. We've got our orders. We can't work for a man who sets up a statue of Phoebus, the scab, in his hall."

Realizing the force of the argument, the great man yielded. It was the first time strikers had ever caught him unprepared to go on with a new set of hands.

Chinese Exclusion Act.

Washington, Dec. 14.—A strong effort will be made in this session to secure some Chinese exclusion legislation as a basis for the proposed new treaty.

Strictly speaking, this question is one for treaty, but as it requires a two-thirds vote in the Senate to ratify such a compact, and only a majority vote to pass a bill, it is better policy

The President in his recent message seems committed to the plan of specifying the excluded classes.

The Chinese government would like to get for its subjects the privilege of going into the Philippines and Hawaii, as a basis of compromise. But this request cannot be granted. The American labor unions will not permit it.

It is safe to assert that so long as these islands in the Pacific raise prod-



TYPE OF COAL WAGON USED IN CHICAGO.

for the administration to get what it can in legislation and then have its treaty with China conform to our law.

A distinction has developed, seemingly simple, but of far-reaching consequences. Shall the new law, if one is secured, specify the classes that are excluded, allowing all other Chinese persons to come in or shall it, like the present law, specify the classes which may be admitted, excluding all others?

ucts which are in any degree competitive with those of this republic, two standards of labor regulation will not be tolerated.

Representatives of 50,000 members of the United Brotherhood of Cloak-makers met in the New York Hebrew Institute June 14 to decide whether or not to call a general strike of that organization against the open shop and reduction in wages.

ORGANIZATION PAYS.

**What Combined Effort Does for the
Toiler—Trades Unions Enable the
Wageworkers to Secure a Larger
Share of the Product of His Labor
—Plain Facts For Nonunionists.**

Before embarking in business of any kind in these days of "moneyed power" and "frenzied finance" the question first asked is, "Will it pay?" or "How much is there in it?" or "Is it profitable?" and so dollars and cents appear to be the measure applied by the majority of men in their every-day life in business transactions; or, in other words, dollars and cents seem to be the motive power impelling men to action. Is it any wonder then that the poor, every-day wageworker before joining a union of his craft or calling asks the questions, "Does it pay to belong to a labor union?" "What will I get out of it?" "What good will it do me?" It is not surprising at all. Questions of this nature "should" be asked and "ought" to be answered plainly.

To begin with, is it not a fact that labor unions have given large dividends to the members in return for the small sums invested in the shape of "fees" and "dues?" Think it over, and you will find we are correct. Is it not a fact that labor unions first enabled the workers to make a stand for "justice" and "right," for "liberty" and "fair play?" Is it not a fact also that labor unions helped to dispel that horrid nightmare which held men in its thrall for centuries in the superstitious belief that some men were born to "rule" while others were born to "work" and "obey." Is it not an indisputable fact that labor unions reduced the hours of toil and increased wages at the same time? Is it not a fact that labor unions through "combined effort" fought the unjust and iniquitous laws that oppressed the people and through their influence and

power had them changed and more agreeable ones enacted and put in force? Is it not a fact that trades unions nurse their sick, bury their dead and take care of the orphans and little ones left behind? Is it not a fact beyond the shadow of a doubt that trades unions take care of their members in their daily toil, carefully guard their interests and zealously look after their welfare? And yet the question is asked, "Does it pay to belong to labor unions?" Of course it pays, and pays double fold. Any wageworker who cannot see the benefits to be derived from affiliation with a labor union is blind to his own interests and has no business capacity whatever.

I might here ask, "Which pays best, to contribute 1 per cent of your earnings to a union which does so much for its members or take the chances of fighting single-handed and alone and being eventually compelled to accept a reduction of 10 or 20 per cent in your wages?" The answer is plain, very plain.

Unions enable the worker to secure a large share of the product of his labor. If they did not, we should not behold so many rich corporations, firms and combines spending thousands of dollars to break them up and put them out of business altogether as we do at the present time. They know perfectly well if the unions were abolished, destroyed, annihilated, their profits would materially increase, and that is what they are continually looking for, but the increase would be at the expense of the workers. Will you yet ask, "Does it pay?" If so, let it be answered once and for all, open and above-board, "Yes, it pays a thousand-fold." Join the union of your craft and be "a man among men;" remain loyal and true to its principles and teachings; yes, until you are called to the other shore, where there will be no necessity of asking, "Does it pay?"—Frank Duffy in Carpenter.

Before It Is Too Late.

If you have a gray haired mother,
In the old home far away,
Get down and write the letter
You put off day-by-day.
Don't wait until her tired steps
Reach Heaven's Pearly gates,
But show her that you think of her,
Before it is too late.

If you have a tender message,
Or a loving word to say;
Don't wait until you forget,
But whisper it to-day.
Who knows what bitter memories
May haunt you if you wait.
So make your loved ones happy
Before it is too late.

We live but in the present.
The future is unknown;
To-morrow is a mystery.
To-day is all our own.
The chance that fortune lends to us
May vanish while we wait;
So spend your life's rich pleasures
Before it is too late.

A tender word unspoken,
The letter never sent,
The long forgotten message,
The wealth of love unspent—
For these some heart is broken,
For these some loved one waits;
So show them that you care for them
Before it is too late.

Labor Bids for Panama.

The first attempt to secure laborers in large numbers for work in connection with the construction of the Panama canal was made July 22, when bids were asked by W. Leon Pepperman, acting chief of office of the Panama Canal Commission, for 2,000 each of Chinese, Japanese and Italian laborers. Those who compete for furnishing these laborers will be required to submit bids, first, as to the amount per day for which the laborers of a certain nationality will work, and also

bids stating the amount the government will be required to pay to get the laborers on the Isthmus of Panama.

In this latter item will be included, particularly in the case of Chinese, an amount of money advanced to the family of the Chinaman for maintenance until the wage earner can remit for this purpose from his earnings, the amount of the transportation, and necessary incidental funds to defray the expenses of the journey. It is not the purpose of the commission to make a contract with any bidder for labor which will preclude the government making direct and individual appointments with each of the laborers furnished.

This precaution is taken to avoid any semblance or possibility of involuntary servitude. Under the plan proposed, the contractor will land his laborers on the isthmus. These laborers will then personally apply for appointment, stating the amount for which they will work. On this application appointments will be made out the same as in the case of every other employe of the Canal Commission.

Information in the possession of the commission in an informal manner indicates that the price asked for the laborers will vary from 75 cents to \$1.50 a day. The contractors who are successful in their bids will figure their profits in their estimates for getting the laborers to the isthmus, added to which may be individual contracts for boarding the laborers after arrival there. They will not be permitted in any way to be intermediaries between the laborers and the government.

The bids will be opened August 15, and bidders will be given detailed information by the commission regarding the form in which they are to be made.

Laborers and skilled mechanics continue to return from Panama, discouraged by the labor and health conditions on the canal work.

A MAGIC TALISMAN.**The Union Label, Symbol of Purity and Cleanliness.**

BY J. J. DIRKS.

(Member of Typographical Union, St. Louis.)

The union label on an article does most certainly establish the inexorable fact that the goods are the product of union labor; but carries with it also the guarantee that the articles were manufactured amid sanitary surroundings, and that the Divine injunction, "cleanliness is next to Godliness," has been strictly adhered to. How important this is in the case of articles of diet a moment's reflection will indicate. The same considerations of hygiene apply in almost equal measure to wearing apparel, cigars, tobacco, and, in fact, any article with which we come in contact. In this twentieth century, the "microbe age," as it were, it is not strange that observing people should take kindly to a symbol of cleanliness like the union label.

The union label on an article is also a prima facie evidence that the workmen who produce it receive wages commensurate with their dignity as free-born American citizens, and in keeping with the relatively high level of American living. Here dovetails the oft-repeated axiom that the better paid the workman is the more he has to spend—hence prosperity.

I refer to the education of the women as to the aims and purposes of the union label. Women form a small per cent of the organized workers of America, so that relatively few of them know much about union principles. The male wage earner has hitherto, through thoughtlessness or neglect, failed to thus educate his women relatives on this important subject. But there are now being formed all over the country women's union label leagues and women's auxiliaries,

destined to carry on the crusade that union-made money should be spent for union-made goods.

Convict Labor.

"It is more federalism than socialism," declared a Kansas senator in demanding the enactment of a law creating a State refinery. It is socialism of a kind, although the socialists have denounced it. They have acted quite properly, too, for the employment of convict labor in the State institutions is not socialism.

Kansas has started to fight the trusts and it is not imagination to say that others will follow in her footsteps. Had Kansas decided to build and operate her oil industries without employing her convicts there would have been another side to the question and the socialists could have claimed a great victory for their cause. As it is they properly repudiate it.

The situation in Kansas has inspired other States to follow the same line of action. Minnesota was favored with a bill that demanded an investigation of the Harvester trust. If it was found guilty of high charging, the State was to build and operate harvester machinery plants and employ convict labor.

This is a dangerous position for any community to find itself. To own and operate industries that now employ thousands of men, by replacing them with convict labor is about as good a sample of unfair discrimination toward honest men as can be shown. It means that the working man who now can earn his living will be shut out that the State may employ the convict. There is nothing of reform in this method of doing away with trusts, and we feel that the less we have of it the better for all of us.

We don't see just how the public is to be benefited by having the industries operated by the men who are in jail instead of by those we feel ought to be in jail.

R. R. Trainner.

Child Labor Legislation.

The following are extracts from an address delivered by O. R. Lovejoy, assistant secretary of the national child labor committee, at the recent annual convention of factory inspectors held in Detroit, Mich.:

relieve the private citizen of obligation. Ours has been called "a government by complaint." All legislation is the direct result of concentrated influence brought to bear upon lawmakers. Naturally the interests directly affected are first to present



WILLIAM D. HUBER.

President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Recently Elected Seventh Vice President of the American Federation of Labor.

All these duties of the factory inspector, to criticise laws, to investigate conditions and to interpret information, have for their purpose the enforcement of law. But this does not

their claims, and representatives of various industries are always at hand to oppose restriction of night work, the raising of age limits, and other child labor legislation, one cotton

manufacturer recently even asserting that the machinery of his industry is especially constructed to accommodate the height of children ten and twelve years old.

But who will present the cause of the army of toiling children? Who will array the pale faces and crippled limbs and hollow chests and dwarfed intellects and moral fatigue of these little laborers to plead for them? Who will show this army is a menace, not only to itself, but to society? Who will demonstrate that one of the greatest forces lying at the root of the "labor problem" is this inarticulate juvenile army which a shortsighted industrial economy keeps on hand as raw material to force the labor market? These children are not conscious of their need and are most frequently arrayed against any effort to emancipate them. To expect a few inspectors to plead alone a cause which is the concern of all society is a cowardly shirking of responsibility which cannot be indulged without the atrophy of the social conscience. The greatest menace to our democracy is delegated responsibility.

Readers of the "Teamster" are introduced in this issue to Cleveland & Whitehill Company, manufacturers of the well-known brand of Union overalls and cord trousers, the "Keystone," for twenty-five years the best.

Every teamster should try a pair of Cleveland & Whitehill Company's teamsters' corduroys, numbers 901 light, and 902 dark. Samples sent on request, to any dealer or teamster.

A general strike of hod carriers occurred recently in Kansas City. They demanded an increase of forty cents a day. They are now getting \$2.40 for eight hours' work. The hod carriers, including the men who run wheelbarrows on the building work, number close to 2,000.

How the Union Shop is Just.

(Mr. James Duncan.)

Yes and no, as the subject is viewed.

The only real "closed" shop is the place from which union workers are debarred. The "open" shop is where union men and women are at work and where those who are not parties to the collective trade agreement are invited to participate in its beneficent and fraternal use.

Your query thus corrected, asks, is the union shop just? Yes—A thousand times yes.

China is a country where there are few union shops. In these United States there many thousands. Where could more pith be found underlying an answer?

Without union shops the logic (?) of capitalism would reduce American labor to a white man's China. Their growth and spread even in the celestial kingdom would raise that nation to a great world power. The keenness of this comparison and deduction gives the strongest affirmative answer to your question.

Again, given an industry in which the workers are well organized, investigation will prove that the per capita output is the greatest and therefore the cheapest. Given a so-called open-shop industry, and it will be found the productivity of the workers is away below the standard of those employed under a collective trade agreement. And this phase of the situation is but a part of the net result.

The well-paid worker is the most desirable citizen in an entirely different direction. Of what consequence is the sale of a few barrels of American flour on the Chinese seaboard compared to home consumption? The farmer, the miller, the shipper, the wholesaler and the retailer are all busy when trade conditions permit the domestic consumer to buy in accord-

ance with his needs and desires. This, then, is the kernel of the question, that wherever the necessary, yet thrifty, consuming power is the best, there trade and commerce will be found in the most favored condition, and who would gainsay but that the union shop guarantees more equitable remuneration for labor performed than unorganized employment, receiving cold-blooded corporation gold? So much for the practical side of the question.

As to the theory propounded by such patriots (?) as Parry and Post, that in joining a union one loses one's individuality and the full functions of citizenship, the question is here put: In what manner may a person exercise those excellent qualifications when placed in contact with a great corporation? The granite cutter of New England and the anthracite coal miner of Pennsylvania tried to maintain those almost divine qualities each for himself, but he found he had to take what the corporations saw fit to give and which was bare existence, but in their organized capacity they said to the organizations, come, let us reason together, and the result to the granite cutters was a reduction of two working hours per day and an increase of 25 per cent in compensation, while the coal miners received somewhat less advantage, but the difference was exactly in proportion to their lack of better organization and in neither industry has the product been materially increased in cost to the purchaser.

Is the union shop just? A thousand times yes.

James Duncan.

The strike of Berlin (Germany) cabinetmakers, which has ended, has cost the union altogether \$175,000; the balance in hand of the Berlin branches at its end was \$25,000. The union has increased greatly in membership: at the end of 1903 there were 15,416 members; at the end of last year, 18,705 members.



ARTHUR HUGHES.

Secretary-Treasurer Stone, Lime and Cement Teamsters' Local, 718, Chicago.

Strong unions prevent strikes. There is such a thing as armed peace. A boy will kick a yellow cur to make him run and howl. But a bulldog has the right of way and no questions asked. The fear of a mighty bite saves the bulldog many a kick. To all whom it may concern: We are not yellow dogs. We don't want to strike, but we will if we have to—and strike hard. We want better collective bargaining. We want to avoid conflict. There will always be strikes, but it is our duty to minimize them.—Ex.

To-morrow.

You mourn, you sigh, because men
hate each other;
It makes you grieve that man should
kill his brother.
Alas, that man should fill the world
with sorrow!
And yet, he may do better things to-
morrow.

You know that men gain wealth by
lying, cheating;
You hear a sordid tone in many a
greeting;
So many steal that which they cannot
borrow;
God grant it may not be so bad to-
morrow.

You shudder when you hear how hate
and malice
Have placed to loving lips the poi-
soned chalice;
And where sweet joy has lived, bro't
naught but sorrow;
We trust such things may be no more
to-morrow.

Why fret that human minds should be
so narrow;
Prepare the yielding soil with Wis-
dom's harrow,
Then sow good seed, from Knowledge
you can borrow,
And see a better state of things to-
morrow.

—LaVerne Francois Wheeler.

Defend Your Principles.

Are there union men who are
ashamed of the union? If so, they
must be lacking in that spirit which is
one of the essentials of good citizen-
ship—the spirit of corps. And they
are indeed to be pitied; for a man out
of sympathy with those who are his
immediate associates in any occupa-
tion fails by a great deal to get the
best out of life. Lawyers, doctors,
and other professional and business
men have their unions for mutual ben-
efit and general improvement, and are

not ashamed of them. And there is no
reason why a working man should not
be proud of his well-conducted, pros-
perous, and progressive union. If the
union, like other things human, lacks
perfection, join in making it better.
Do not be blind to its shortcomings,
and frankly admit them if you choose,
just as you would your personal faults.
But never assume an attitude of apolo-
gy with reference to unionism. De-
fend its principles where they are ig-
norantly or viciously attacked. Let
the world know where you stand, and
it will respect you. Apologize and you
will receive its merited contempt. Be
a man. Dare to be a man.—The Tail-
lor.

SPECIAL NOTICE**To Our Local Secretary-Treasurers.**

A great many of our local Secre-
tary-Treasurers are making post office
money orders, express money orders,
drafts and checks payable to the for-
mer General Secretary-Treasurer. We
would earnestly request that in the fu-
ture all post office money orders, ex-
press money orders, drafts or checks
be made payable to Mr. Thos. L.
Hughes. We shall endeavor to give
prompt attention to all our local Sec-
retary-Treasurers, by answering all
communications promptly, and by
sending all possible supplies through
the mails to insure prompt delivery.

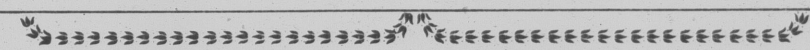
We request our Secretaries to make
their membership reports promptly
every month, and we shall endeavor to
see that no delay or inconvenience is
caused by the General Office, to our
local Secretaries, as we shall forward
all supplies promptly upon receipt of
order.

Trusting our Secretaries will co-op-
erate with us this coming year, and
that a year of prosperity will ensue for
the International Brotherhood of
Teamsters, I am, fraternally yours,

Thos. L. Hughes,
General Secretary-Treasurer.




EDITORIAL

THE TEAMSTERS

Office of Publication, Morgan Park, Ill.

Application made for entry at the postoffice at Morgan Park, Ill., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per Annum 1.00
Single Copies 10 cents
(All orders payable in advance.)

ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application to Advertising Manager, Room 55, 25 Third Ave., New York City.

Correspondents writing matter for the Magazine should write on one side of paper only, and separate from all other business. Address all communications to Cornelius P. Shea, Editor and Publisher, 147 East Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Published monthly under the supervision of the General Executive Board.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

General President, CORNELIUS P. SHEA, 147 E. Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.

General Secretary-Treasurer, THOS. L. HUGHES, 147 E. Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.

First Vice President, DENNIS CRANE, 319 Rodney St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Second Vice President, HUGH McGEE, 274 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Third Vice President, ALEX DÍJEAU, 927 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Fourth Vice President, GEORGE GOLDEN, 834 Root St., Chicago, Ill.

Fifth Vice President, C. F. O'NEILL, 37 School St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Sixth Vice President, E. J. MULLINS, 255 South Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

Seventh Vice President, EDWARD MURPHY, 212 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

Auditor, GEO. W. BRIGGS.

TRUSTEES

DANIEL MELLOY, 1337 Elm Street, Dubuque, Ia.
J. WELCH, 2232 Felicity St., New Orleans

JOHN GEARY, 1003 Beech St., St. Paul, Minn.

The members of the Truck Drivers' Local Union No. 708, of New York City, showed that they were loyal union men when the Master Teamsters' Association of that city informed them that their buttons must come off, and announced their intention to run an open shop. The drivers decided to stand by their local union and were locked out. The lockout lasted less than one week, and the employers changed their minds. Too much credit cannot be given the members of Local No. 708 for their determined stand against the right of the employers to designate what organization their members must forsake. They were very determined that the driver must not wear the emblem of the teamsters' organization. While men may be compelled to work for employers as teamsters, that does not give the right to the employers to say that a man must not join an organization for his own protection and benefit. If the teamster has the right to join such an organization, he surely has the right to wear its emblem, and that right the members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters must preserve.

It strikes us that the most profitable open shop for the employer is that one that opens promptly on time in the morning with competent drivers to do the work laid out for them, without any guidance from boys or police who are used for the purpose of guiding teams through the streets more than for any other purpose. In times of peace there is a scarcity of men who can handle large trucks successfully, carting heavy loads through crowded thoroughfares without doing

injury to the team, load or pedestrians. In every city in which we have visited the employers make the same claim that they cannot get drivers whom they think are competent to do the work in a manner in which it should be done. If this be true where do they expect to get drivers when they lock out the men they have who are thoroughly acquainted with their business and with the streets. Where do they expect to get men to take the places if they deliberately lock them out for no reason other than for wearing the emblem of an organization which the driver sees fit to join.

Local No. 708 has a bright field before them; they have the possibility and material for building up the largest truck drivers' organization in the country, and the action of their members during the late strike indicates that the truck drivers of New York City are made of the right material and are desirous of being members of an organization which will protect and benefit them.

The paper edited in Pittsburg, Pa., purporting to represent the team owners, but which has no official connection with the National Team Owners' Association, seems very desirous of impressing upon the employing team owners, the necessity of establishing open shop conditions in their stables throughout the country. In their November issue they deplore the fact that the drivers in Tom Orr's stable in New York City were locked out. The editor believes that the men should have promptly taken off their buttons and forsaken their organization, but remain loyal to Mr. Orr for such wages and hours as Mr. Orr himself saw fit to grant to the driver. We do not believe that the team drivers of the country are going to agree to any such proposition, nor do we believe that the team owners of the country are going to allow the editor of this sheet to dictate to them

as to how their business shall be conducted. The majority of team owners, as a rule, are hard headed business men and realize that what they claim for themselves, viz., the right to organize for their own protection, must be granted the drivers, and for that reason will pay no attention to the writings in the Pittsburg publication, which is sent out for the purpose of bringing on trouble between the employer and employee.

We are more than pleased to say to our members that the teamsters of Detroit have seen the folly of following false prophets and men who were desirous of creating dissension and disrupting the organization for their personal benefit and have paid up all arrearage to the International union.

The Central Labor Union of that city unanimously stated that they wanted no secessionists or disruptionists in their ranks and unseated the representative of the secession organization, otherwise known as the Brotherhood of Teamsters of North America, which, by the way, had only one local union and that our former Local No. 2 of Detroit.

We are pleased to say that all men who were formerly members of Local No. 2 are now affiliated with Local Union No. 24, and the prospects are that Local No. 24 will become a strong organization, which will make it possible for the teamsters of Detroit to have better working conditions.

During our visit in that city the legal representative of the secessionists, Mr. Bartlett, waited upon us and informed us that the leader of the movement who employed him had changed his property over in his wife's name for the purpose of evading the just payment of Bartlett's bill. Bartlett claims to have gone to Chicago on his own expense, with the understanding that money would be forth-

coming from Chicago for his expenses and to pay his return fare, etc., but after completing his work he was compelled to borrow money to return to Detroit and now has a suit pending in court against one Geo. Innis, formerly a member of the teamsters' union, in an endeavor to collect his fee for services performed in the interest of the secession movement.

Our ice wagon drivers, Local No. 376, has in their treasury some \$600 and at their last meeting the following proposition was laid before them: That they draw out \$500 for the purpose of paying Mr. Bartlett. The ice wagon drivers may not be known as financiers, but the proposition immediately struck them as ridiculous. They stated that they never employed the gentleman and could see no reason why the little they had in their treasury should be spent to pay a man who rendered them no service; a man whom they did not hire and with whom they were not in sympathy. They, of course, turned the proposition down and the status of the case at the present time is, secessionist expelled and outside of the pale of the labor movement; lawyer's fee unpaid, all Detroit local unions, loyal members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and bright prospects in view for the teamsters of that city.

The editor of the Michigan Union Advocate also informs us that the pages of his paper were purchased at the regular advertising rates, the paper receiving \$150 per issue for the use of its pages and that the paper itself had no connection with the articles published therein, all of which goes to show that while men of this kind may for the time being succeed in creating some little flurry in our movement, eventually their stock of trade falls by the wayside as thinking men will invariably inquire into the motive of their action and having found it out will desert their camp.

At a meeting held in the Trades

Hall on Thursday evening, Dec. 14th, which was attended by the representatives of our five local unions in that city together with the representatives from our local union in Windsor, Canada, and Pontiac, Mich., a joint council was organized, officers elected and the old members of the teamsters' movement in Detroit stated that it was the most satisfactory and best meeting that a council ever held in that city. A plan of action was outlined for the members and a program mapped out for the coming year which will assist the organization in building up. Taking it altogether the meeting was a success and will undoubtedly prove of vast benefit to the locals in Detroit and vicinity.

Owing to some new law enacted at Washington in regard to second class matter which is sent through the post-office, it has been necessary to make some changes in the heading of our magazine on the editorial page.

On the evening of Dec. 9th Local Union No. 742 gave a grand ball at Beck's Hall, South Chicago. We must say that a better conducted or more enjoyable affair it has never been our pleasure to attend. The members with their wives and sweethearts were there and together with their friends spent an evening of pleasure and the affair was a grand success from every standpoint. At 10:30 p. m. during a short intermission, Brother Yeager took the platform and called on President Shea to come forward and with a very neat speech presented him with a gold badge beautifully inscribed, bearing the emblem of the organization upon it, and in a few well chosen words informed him that it was presented as a token of the regard in which the boys of Local No. 742 held the General President. Very few of those present knew that such an act was contemplated and it came as a

surprise, both to President Shea and the visitors.

After leaving the dance of Local No. 742 we attended the dance given by Local No. 725 in the Second Regiment Armory down town. Over one thousand couples had congregated for the purpose of spending a pleasant evening, which they surely did.

Our thanks are due to the boys of Locals Nos. 742 and 725 for their pleasant treatment to us and we want to assure them that we appreciate their kindness.

We are pleased to be able to report to the members of the I. B. of T. that Brother Ed. Mullen, Sixth Vice President of the International union, is out of the hospital and able to be around attending to the duties of his local union. Brother Mullen laid in the hospital for six months from a shot received in the leg from the revolver of a non-union driver during the late strike in Chicago. The members of his organization showed their confidence in his ability to care for their interests in re-electing him unanimously as their President and business agent at their last regular meeting.

Shall American Labor Be Drowned In a Yellow Flood?

American labor cannot be aroused too soon to the fact that there is a widespread conspiracy of American trusts and monopolies to crush the independent, self-respecting American workingmen by breaking down the Chinese exclusion law and bringing the yellows to take white men's places.

The American worker is too expensive to suit the tariff-bloated manufacturers who have accumulated millions through Republican protection while their employes receive wages hardly enough for decent and frugal support. The tariff millionaires want wages to be lower still; they want workers who would be willing to live

below the scale of decency, and therefore they are plotting to introduce Chinamen into their factories and workshops. The Chinese exclusion law stands in the way, and they are engaged in a concerted effort to break it down.

The conspirators have gained over Taft, now Secretary of War and formerly Governor-General of the Philippines. It is said that the Roman republic owed its demoralization and ruin in a large degree to the pernicious influence on the Roman people of their conquests in the East, to the introduction from that direction of degenerate standards and practices in public and private life. There has been abundant evidence of the folly of retaining the Philippines and worst and most ominous of all is the return of Satrap Taft to America full of ideas in favor of the Chinese and of Chinese labor, and manifestly resolved to force those ideas on the American people.

President Roosevelt himself has issued orders that the inspectors appointed to keep Chinamen out are to let up in the strictness of their examinations.

American labor should protest in tones that will echo around the world against this great meditated crime, which means its destruction. The President has no right to nullify the law, but that is what his course portends, and unless the people's voice is heard in words of righteous wrath against a design as treasonable as was Benedict Arnold's attempted surrender of West Point, the great wrong will undoubtedly be consummated and the yellow hordes of Asia will pour in to swamp American industry, American manhood and American skill and brawn.

Labor should speak, and speak now!

Horse Sense Reminders.

Don't leave me hitched in my stall at night with a big cob right where I must lie down. I am tied and can't select a smooth place.

Don't compel me to eat more salt than I want by mixing it with my oats. I know better than any other animal how much I need.

too. Try it yourself some time. Run up hill with a big load.

Don't keep my stable very dark, for when I go out into the light my eyes are injured.

Don't say "whoa" unless you mean it.

When I get lean it may be a sign my teeth want filing.

Teach me to stop at the word. It



J. H. CAHILL,

Secretary-Treasurer Machinery and Safe Movers' Local, 714, Chicago.

Don't think because I go free under the whip I don't get tired. You would move up if under the whip.

Don't think because I am a horse that weeds and briars won't hurt my hay.

Don't whip me when I get frightened along the road, or I will expect it next time and maybe make trouble.

Don't trot me up hill, for I have to carry you and the truck and myself

may check me if the lines break, and save a runaway and smash-up.

Don't forget to file my teeth when they get jagged and I cannot chew my food.

Don't run me down a steep hill, for if anything should give way I might break your neck.

Don't be so careless of my harness as to find a great sore on me before you attend to it.

Report of Delegates to American Federation of Labor Convention.

In accordance with instructions received at the convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in Philadelphia, we attended the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which opened in Pittsburg on the morning of November 13th.

It was the largest convention of the American Federation of Labor ever held, having 311 delegates present, representing 81 international and national, 23 State branches, 73 central bodies, 26 local trade and federal unions and 4 fraternal delegates, it was also the silver jubilee of the organization, being the 25th annual convention.

Too much consideration cannot be given by the members of our organization to the report of President Gompers. The advice and recommendations contained therein can safely be considered and followed out by every member of the organization throughout the country. As a treatise upon the labor situation as it exists in America to-day, it cannot be excelled. It shows close inquiry into the conditions surrounding the workers in all branches of trade and industry and a carefully derived conclusion as to the best manner in which to exert our efforts to secure that for which labor is striving—the short hour work day and better wages.

We want to call particular attention to the growth of the American Federation of Labor in the last few years, there now being more than two million workers affiliated with that organization, organized under their several international, national and local unions. The movement has extended throughout the Dominion of Canada and even to the workers in Porto Rico.

Conditions existing in this country to-day substantiate the assertions made by President Gompers in the Boston convention two years ago that

no industrial depression existed in the country at that time nor were there any prospects of such a depression for years to come. At that time he contended that no organization should peacefully submit to a reduction in wages or lengthening of hours of labor, and the report of the International and National organizations show that they took the same views upon this matter.

We are pleased to say that an era of prosperity now prevails in our country, and that the workmen who have seen the wisdom of joining their trade organizations are reaping the benefits which accrue from organization. In this report he makes it evident to the members of the trade union movement that the best basis for combatting the powerful influence of the employers who are organized for the purpose of fighting organized labor, is to adopt such laws and per capita as will enable them to fight for their reasonable demands. He lays particular stress upon the fact that the more a member pays into his local union the more benefits he may expect to derive therefrom. In fact the general trend of the convention was high per capita for all National organizations.

In his recommendation concerning the union shop, he made it evident to all that a demand for a closed or union shop was just and should be sought for by all organizations. He said: "The union shop, in agreement with employers, is the application of the principle that those who enjoy the benefits and advantages resulting from an agreement shall also equally bear the moral and financial responsibilities involved."

He touched upon many points of interest to the trade union movement and recommended whenever possible that all organizations endeavor to obtain the short work day; recommended the support of all organized workers to the printers in their fight against

the Typothetae for the eight hour day, and reported that while the Textile Workers of Fall River did not obtain all for which they contended, that the fact of an assessment being levied by the American Federation of Labor and the organizations responding so liberally, made it possible for the Textile Workers to treat with the employers as an organization and not individually as would have been the case had not financial assistance not been forthcoming. In fact, the report of the Textile Workers' delegate to the convention was one of thanks and praise for the trade unions of the country for their loyal assistance at that time which was the means of saving their organization.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the necessity of our members patronizing the union-label, as it is the one thing which insures to the worker the right to say under what conditions he shall live and aids him in retaining his manhood and independence and we earnestly hope that the boys throughout the country will patronize the trade labels of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

We cannot pass off President Gompers' report without mentioning that portion of it which treats with the American Federationist, the official organ of the A. F. of L. The figures submitted for the cost of maintaining the Federationist at first seemed large to the delegates, but the income derived from advertising and the sale of the magazine makes itself supporting and one that is recognized by competent authorities on economic questions as a guide to the industrial conditions existing in all parts of the country. We would recommend to as many of our members as possible, that they secure this magazine so that they may be thoroughly posted upon the questions which confront organized labor from time to time and the

efforts which are being put forth in their behalf.

In accordance with instructions received at the Philadelphia convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, your delegates talked upon the matter of having all local unions who are now directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor transferred to the I. B. of T., providing they are entitled to membership in our organization. After a general discussion of the conditions surrounding the affair, your delegates became convinced that better results could be accomplished by handling it direct with the executive officers of the American Federation of Labor than through resolutions introduced in the convention, and acting on that theory, we secured a meeting between the President and Secretary of the A. F. of L. and President Shea and Delegate Flood, at which meeting it was decided that the Federal labor unions should be compelled to affiliate with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, providing there were drivers in the organization, and furthermore that any Federal union having seven or more teamsters must compel those teamsters to secure a charter from the I. B. of T. We believe that the best results can be accomplished by dealing direct with the officers having this matter in charge and hope that the results will justify our conclusions in this matter.

Your delegates believing that the system of industrial organization is detrimental to the best interests of the trade union movement, voted on all questions in accordance with trade autonomy principles. We worked consistently to have the steam fitters granted a hearing and am pleased to say that the convention later adopted a recommendation that they be granted a charter.

In the controversy existing between the brewery workmen, engineers, fire-

men and teamsters, your delegates would report that the same resolution enacted at the San Francisco convention was adopted by the Pittsburg convention with this addition:

"It shall be the duty of the executive council of the Federation and all National, International, State, city, central and local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to exert every influence and power at their command to make the above decision operative and effective."

We recommend to our brothers throughout the country that they call upon their central bodies to enforce this decision and insist upon their rights.

We are pleased to report that the controversy existing between the carpenters' and woodworkers' organizations for years is in a fair way to be settled by mutual agreement entered into between the carpenters' and woodworkers' delegates to the Pittsburg convention.

The rockmen and excavators introduced a resolution calling on the American Federation of Labor to request the teamsters not to do work of the rockmen and excavators while there was a strike on. Your delegates protested against the convention taking action upon any such resolution, as we do not believe that it can be shown where any teamsters ever took the place of men who were out on strike for better conditions, and the matter was referred back to the New York Teamsters' Joint Council.

The matter of Local Union No. 714 and our contention with the Iron and Elevator Workers' International Union, is another matter, which after a thorough consideration by the convention, was referred to the Executive Council for action. The matter will be taken up later and the President of the teamsters will be notified of what decision they arrive at later on.

In bringing our report to a close, will say, that the labor movement, as a whole, was never in a better position than at the present time. The Secretary's report showed that there was more money in the treasury of the A. F. of L. than ever before besides having a larger membership and more organizations working under agreements with their employers. During the past year the A. F. of L. paid out to organizers \$61,694.69. We are convinced that the trade union movement is now on the increase, that is, that men are beginning to see the benefits to be derived from organization and that an era of prosperity is setting in for organized workers.

We want to say that we endeavored to represent the International union in the best manner possible and voted consistently on all questions which came before us in the convention according to our best judgment. We used every endeavor to protect the rights and interests of our organization and to advance its interests in every way possible. We are pleased to say that at no time was there any dissatisfaction or dissenting vote upon any proposition among the teamsters' delegates. We considered each question on its merits as they came before the house and voted unanimously upon all questions.

We want to thank the teamsters of the country for their confidence in selecting us to represent the organization in the greatest convention ever held and to assure you that we believe that the result of the Pittsburg convention will be productive of good for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Respectfully submitted,

Michael O'Donnell,
John Doody,
H. J. Wendelken,
J. S. Thompson,
Emmet Flood,
Delegates.



Correspondence

South Chicago, Dec. 1, 1905.
Mr. C. P. Shea:

Dear Sir and Brother—As the year of 1905 draws to a close it brings with it the reverses and the progress of us all. Some of our sister locals have met with reverses that they will not overcome for some time, while others have made great progress with their employers, which will benefit them for some time to come, providing the present agreements are complied with, by the Teamsters as well as their employers. Local No. 742 has had the good fortune of making very satisfactory conditions for the welfare of every member that belongs to it. It has been a very prosperous year for us, but for the late strike, which has caused much havoc with all Chicago locals of Teamsters.

We have had our scale signed up for three years, which closes May 30, 1908. The conditions which our scale calls for is \$12 on single wagon and \$13.50 on double, which is very well for the Teamsters' Union in this locality, and as the old year draws to a close it will be one that can go down on record for Local No. 742, I. B. of T., both for its executive officers and members, and when the time comes for this local to show up its colors, we will be there. We have members who come to the meetings to do business and not leave it to their Executive Board to do alone. We have at present an Executive Board which makes every move for the benefit of its members and not for somebody else. And may the coming new year be ushered in with great progress for all teamsters

of the I. B. of T., and when it closes let it be shown throughout the world that the once downtrodden teamster is one to be recognized by all. Wishing all sister locals a prosperous New Year.

Following is the Executive Board of Local 742 for 1905:

President—Joe Yager.
Vice President—Wm. Bendt.
Secretary-Treasurer—Louis Desch.
Recording Secretary—A. Merrill.

Trustees.

Chas. McCloud.

Ed. Fitzgerald.

H. Ferry, Business Agent.

Sincerely yours, A. Merrill.

Recording Secretary.

Who Pays the Labor Bill?

Directly contradictory statements have recently been made, concerning the question of wages and of who ultimately pays the labor cost of production, by the President of the American Federation of Labor and by the President of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America. The first declares that high wages are both a cause of general prosperity and a preventive of industrial and commercial depression, because they increase the purchasing power of the mass, making consumption so great as to maintain production at its highest point. The other claims that the cost of higher wages must be paid ultimately by the consumer, so that the worker really gains nothing by an advance of wages, since he has to pay a higher price for every article he buys.

The wage-earners being the mass of

consumers, this is a question of vital interest to them. It involves directly the relation between wages and the cost of living. Is the one to determine the other? There was a concrete presentation of this question the other day between a Chicago employer and the Wagon Drivers' Union. These teamsters asked an advance of their wages above \$2 a day on the ground that they could not live on that sum. They presented this interesting schedule of the daily expenses of an average city worker's family:

Rent	\$0.50
Food	.75
Fuel	.30
Light	.07
Carfare	.10
Extra meal	.25
Total	\$1.97

If correct, the figures of this schedule leave three cents a day for clothing, medicine, and minor household needs. The reply of the employer to this representation was also interesting: "No, I could not live on \$2 a day, and I don't believe that you can. But I can get plenty of teamsters who are willing to work for that price. That is really what governs wages more than the cost of living."

This incident suggests the further queries: Why can these other teamsters live on less than \$2 a day? What do they do without, that the teamsters who find \$2 a day too scant count as necessary to healthful living? If the rate of wages were thus to be determined by competition alone would the result to society at large be desirable? Or would the tendency be to degrade the American workingman to the condition of the coolie laborer?

The Industrial Economic Department of the National Civic Federation will devote a meeting to the consideration of the questions involved in this problem.—Civic Federation Review.

The Personal Element in the American Federation of Labor Convention.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

It was my privilege to attend practically every session of the American Federation of Labor convention, which was recently held in Pittsburg. The convention was remarkable for many things, but I want to confine myself to the personal side of the meeting, principally because the average delegate will hardly report upon this phase of the convention.

The first impression that an outsider got as he looked upon the four hundred delegates, was their seriousness of purpose. It was an audience that would not be trifled with. They had evidently come there for business. Throughout the convention there seemed to be a keen appreciation of what was involved in the action of the delegates with reference to a particular resolution.

They were nearly all young men, but they were wise beyond their years in the practical things of life. "Executive ability" was plainly written upon their faces. Put to commercial uses, there is little doubt that their talents would have brought them incomes which would have exceeded their present rewards. It was surprising, at first, to note that the unskilled workingmen had sent as delegates some of the best orators that were listened to on the floor of the convention. But practically every International sent a strong team, among whom there was found at least one man who could ably champion the interests of his union.

Few questions could have been presented which would not have had an intelligent consideration. The breadth of information of these delegates was a source of constant surprise. Not only on problems that had to do directly with the labor question, but such as had only the remotest bearing upon it, were discussed with evident clearness and comprehension.

There was a disposition to be absolutely fair, no matter how unpopular the speaker or the subject under consideration. Not once was a man howled down. It seemed to me that the delegates at times were really too patient. Never have I seen such a de-

archistic appeal, nor was there anything that could be called un-American. The convention was not composed of "agitators of unrest." Most of the men were bona fide workingmen.

The hearty response to Mr. Gom-



C. G. SAGERSTROM,

Secretary-Treasurer Ice Wagon Drivers', 702, Chicago.

sire to give the other fellow a square deal. The man who produced the best argument won his case. It was quite apparent that politics had little to do with the decision of the delegates.

There wasn't a single so-called an-

pers' message with reference to universal peace, and the important part which organized labor must play in its consummation, indicated the feeling of brotherhood which lies deep in the hearts of the toilers.

For Practical Things We Organize.

(By P. J. McGuire.)

Workingmen organize for individual advancement and mutual help. By associating together they protect their individual rights and promote their collective welfare. Left alone, each to struggle for himself against the brutality of the labor market, the tendency of wages would be ever downward. To partly make up for the shortage in pay, which would be the inevitable consequence, the hours of labor would be greatly increased in order to satisfy the greedy. Thus, with more work per day and less wages, the number of unemployed would continually increase and the ever-expanding cycle of lower conditions would find no limit.

But how stands it with unorganized labor? Beggarly, with hat in hand, it seeks the privilege to toil. With bent shoulders and submissive head, humble and plain, it oftentimes sinks its manhood for the sake of a job. When at work each strives to outstrip the other to keep favor with the "boss." Some grow so menial under such deprivileged conditions that they become toadies and lickspittles and play the "sucker" act with the "boss."

With the organization of labor, however, the scene changes. Manhood is asserted, the weak are upheld by the strong; the individual workman is no longer left alone to make his own bargain with the employer, or contractor, under depressing disadvantages. By organizing with his fellows in a union of his trade, collective bargaining for the mutual good becomes the rule. Then the "boss" can no longer say, "Take what I give you or you can go!"

Workmen in a union have the power, when conservatively and discreetly used, to make joint agreements with their employers and avoid strikes, lockouts, and all unpleasant feeling. That such is not the case is largely the fault of the men who remain out-

side of a union, who hamper the union's efforts and trust to their own insignificant personality or meretricious chance to pull them through. This latter class invariably are aids and abettors to Parry, the Citizens' Association, the Anti-Boycott Association, and the other organizations of employers, who masquerade as upholders of "individual liberty" and are the industrial debauchers of the workers.

We organize trade unions for a higher manhood; for protection of the lowly and the humble; for better homes and longer and happier lives; for the possession of the full fruits of our toil, and against all forms of industrial robbery, social injustice, and political despotism.

Where the workers are well organized and dealt with collectively by fair trade agreement honorably respected, sympathetic strikes have no place.

At present the trade unions are in their primary growth, in some cases crude and eager for conflict. With time and patience they will become more powerful, more cautious, better disciplined, and command still greater respect. With high dues and well-filled treasuries they can take care of their sick and disabled members; they can have their funeral benefits, and other forms of cheap mutual insurance, under their own control.—American Federationist.

Wages of Coal Miners.

There will be no reduction of wages of the coal miners of the United States so long as I am President of the United Mine Workers of America; there will be no lengthening of hours or the enforcement of more onerous conditions. The eight hour day has come to stay. Where it has been adopted it will remain, and where it has not been accepted there will be no lasting peace until the coal operators grant it.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America.

The Strike-Breaker.

Of all things that creep one of the most despised is a snake; of all things that romp around on four legs, a rat is the most detested, and of all things that walk on two legs, none is more

shunned by all who have any standing in the community. Take a list of strike-breakers and it is always easy to find things that their acquaintances—masculine beings who never showed the faintest signs of manhood, and



JERRY M'CARTHY,

President Truck Drivers' Local, 705, Chicago.

despicable than the man or woman who acts as a strike-breaker. The latter are so small in principle and manhood that it would take the largest and most powerful magnifying glass to detect the least redeeming feature in their whole make-up. They are devoid of character and the scum of humanity, and for one reason or another are

women whose morality would flush the faces of the fathers and have had reason to turn in shame from mothers who brought them into the world. The average strike-breaker is as depicted; so the men who didn't know better and the virtuous women, who are forced to associate with this class of vermin, break away just as soon as

they discover the unpleasant positions into which they have been drawn. Those possessed of intelligence never refuse to join with the union men and women who are battling for a principle and the maintenance of their families.

The struggle of the unionist is not from any selfish motive, but for the betterment of all those who are banded together. The shortening of the workday will make room for men whom machinery has displaced and allow the workman more time to spend with his family or in recreation, thereby saving his human frame and doctors' bills; the fair day's pay that is given permits him to raise his children to be valued and honored men and women of the community in which they reside, and the one who would assist in trying to debar him of these rights is smaller than the smallest creeping cur.—Progress.

Trade Union Uplifting Influence.

(By John B. Lennon.)

How easy it is for the critics of any movement to overlook the good therein and see only that which they believe to be evil.

They say nothing about the effort made by the trade union movement to take the children out of the factory, the mine, and the mill, and give the man opportunity for education and physical development that is impossible while they are kept at work.

They have no praise for the successful effort that the trade union has made to place the wages of working women who perform the same labor as men on the same basis. No other society has ever accomplished this, and while it is not universal with trade unions it is only where women are members of the unions that they receive the same pay as men for the same work.

* * * * *

For the reduction of the hours of labor that has been accomplished



JOHN J. O'CONNOR,
Secretary-Treasurer Truck Drivers'
Local, No. 705, Chicago.

through organized efforts of the working class no commendation is to be had from those desirous of its destruction.

The increase of wages amounting to millions of dollars a year, which means a better life for the working people, appears to be of no consequence in the estimation of those who are so continuously talking about the "degenerating tendency" of the trade union movement.

The truth is, that the very success of the trade unions in advancing the moral, intellectual, and physical condition of their members incites our opponents to dwell upon the mistakes or alleged mistakes that are made by the union members. This is done in order to place an obstacle in the way of further progress.

* * * * *

Our detractors have not succeeded, and so far as a man can afford to attempt to be a prophet there appears no indication that they are likely to succeed in the future.

Workhouse for Hand Organ Man.

For four days the Alleghany County (Pa.) Workhouse has sheltered a wealthy man who, with three companions, was arrested in this city four days ago. They were held as suspicious persons and sentenced to the workhouse for ninety days in default of \$100 fine.

He is Jerome Merillo of New York City, and when he spoke of his wealth the officials simply laughed.

He was released this morning, and to-night was taken back home by his brother-in-law, Martes Gurrino, but he is minus the raven locks which surrounded his head when he was sentenced.

When Gurrino, accompanied by his valet, reached the police station this morning he greatly surprised the attaches. He said that Merillo's father was for years one of the leading manufacturers of the Italian colony in New York. At the time of his death, five years ago, he left his son a considerable annual income, and he was to have the principal as soon as he reformed.

Merillo left home a few days before his arrest here and said he was going West to "rough it" for a while. He was plentifully supplied with money. His relatives are of the opinion that his experience here is about the "roughest" he has ever encountered and that he will be willing to remain East.

Merillo is said to be worth at least \$50,000, which he inherited from his father, who died several years ago. The elder Merillo was a manufacturer of hand organs near Batham square, and lived with his family at 27 Mulberry street.

He was thrifty and invested his profits in real estate, and, dying, left several hundred thousand dollars to his wife and five children, of whom Jerome was an only son.

The mother and daughter now live

near Midvale Wanque, N. J., where they have a fine house.

One of the Workers.

The recent convention in Philadelphia saw fit to honor Geo. F. Golden with the office of Vice President of the International organization. The work performed by Brother Golden since that convention justifies the confidence reposed in him by the delegates.

Brother Golden is business agent of Local Union No. 710, Packing House Teamsters, and also Secretary-Treasurer, and as business agent and Secretary-Treasurer his time is largely taken up attending to the affairs of his local, but regardless of his many duties in connection with his local union, the interest he takes in the teamsters' movement in general prompts him to visit every local union in his locality, assist in drawing up their wage scales and having them signed by the employers without any strike or trouble; if possible, in fact, devoting his evenings to the interest and welfare of the members of the I. B. of T. Our Chicago local unions know that hardly an evening goes by without finding Geo. Golden in attendance at the meeting of some local union, rendering assistance or advice and instructing them as to the way to bring about the best results. For all the assistance which he has rendered the local unions since the convention Brother Golden has never received a dollar nor does he desire to receive one cent. He is a worker indeed for the cause; not for what there is in it, but because he believes in the brotherhood of man and the uplifting of the workmen.

The annual report for the calendar year 1904 on emigration from Ireland shows that the total number of persons leaving Irish ports was 37,415, a decrease of 3,244 from the number in 1903.

Report of President Gompers.

We herewith print extracts, the salient points, of President Gompers' report, made to the twenty-fifth annual convention of the A. F. of L., held in the city of Pittsburg, Nov. 11 to the 23d, inclusive.

The report itself is a wonderful document, a graphic recital of labor's progress, an exhaustive treatise upon the workings of the labor movement. The document is worthy of the closest perusal, as it contains much valuable information for the student of unionism:

PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REPORT.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 13, 1905.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-Fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Fellow Trade Unionists: In this great historic city, where in 1881 was laid the groundwork of our great Federation, fellow delegates and friends, representatives of the organized workers of America, I bid you welcome. Turning back our mental gaze to these years of work, and pain, and travail, the hardships endured, the sacrifices made, and the burdens borne, the advantages secured, the proud position attained, despite the lukewarmness of friends and the antagonism of foes, must cause us the deepest gratification and the keenest pride.

Here was made the effort to bring into some general, comprehensive form of organization or federation the fragmentary branches of what then constituted the isolated and divergent factions of the labor movement of America. All of those then assembled were not friends or advocates of federation. Indeed, some there were who prayed, hoped and worked for its failure. No tongue can tell, no pen portray, the hardships borne and the sacrifices made by the few men who devoted their energies and abilities to uphold, maintain and work for its suc-

cess. Lest we forget, I may be pardoned if I mention the names of William H. Foster, Robert Howard, Samuel Leffingwell, Lyman A. Brant, and a few others, to whom the merest appreciation compels me to pay the meed of honor and praise due them for securing for that effort the veriest recognition and type of a federated trade union movement.

The mere statement that there were 114 delegates at the Pittsburg convention when our Federation was formed, and that there were but seventeen delegates at the succeeding convention at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1882, will convey to all the conditions of the labor movement which then obtained. But be it said that at least those seventeen men there assembled were true trade unionists and friends of federation, and unhampered they proceeded to their task.

It is not my purpose here to become reminiscent of historic events in the labor movement of that day. The fact of our meeting in great industrial Pittsburg impelled me to recall what I have, for we are now in the home of our friends and our fellow trade unionists. Their hearts now beat in unison, their hopes and aspirations are one, with the great movement of the workers of our entire continent, upon the broad platform and under that benign banner of the American Federation of Labor, our Federation whose watchword is "Onward and Upward," whose hope and work are for humanity, whose incentive is labor omnia vincit.

As time goes on, more and more is expected from the deliberations and results of our work; heavier and greater become the responsibilities which rest upon us; more and more do the toiling masses look to you, yearning and praying that their hopes for relief, for right and for justice may be fully realized.

The labor movement represents in concrete form the discontent of the masses of labor with the unjust bur-

dens they are compelled to bear; and though we must all be more concerned in those who participate with us in the duties and responsibilities of our movement, as well as the advantages accruing from our associated effort, yet we dare not and do not fail to appreciate our duty to our fellow workers, even though they manifest indifference to their own welfare and the welfare of their fellows.

To the American Federation of Labor is conceded the hegemony of the American labor movement. We must prove true to our trust, true to the confidence, the hope and the good will reposed in us.

With pride and love for our own land, we may yet assume for ourselves the declaration that the world is our country; to do good, our religion.

From my experience of the growing intelligence and intense, faithful devotion of the men of previous conventions of our Federation, I am justified in expressing the conviction that the delegates to this convention will prove themselves equal to every requirement, and at the close of our proceedings shall have earned and deserved well from their fellows now and hereafter.

Custom and law provide that your president shall submit to you a report of his work, the standing and condition of our movement, the progress which has been made, and such other matters which may be deemed to affect labor in all its phases. How insufficient such a report necessarily must be, and how utterly inadequate is this one which I shall submit to you, I am as fully conscious as anyone can be. In this report I have, however, endeavored to present to you a fair reflex of the labor movement of our continent, its work, its achievements and its aims, and have made such recommendations as, after mature deliberation and the best judgment of which I am capable, I feel should receive your careful consideration and action.

OUR FEDERATION: ITS COMPONENT PARTS AND MISSION.

From October 1, 1904, to September 30, 1905, we issued from the American Federation of Labor the following charters:

International Unions	3
State Federations	1
Central Labor Unions	67
Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions	216
Total	287

Two of these international unions were organized by us during the past year from formerly affiliated chartered local unions. Several other international unions became amalgamated with their kindred trades. At the end of this fiscal year, September 30, 1905, there were affiliated to the American Federation of Labor:

International Unions	* 118
State Federations	33
Central Labor Unions	599
Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions	1,046
Total	1,796

My last report stated that "we shall no doubt be confronted with the keenest opposition in the near future." This prediction has been fully verified. Despite the more general understanding that the trade union organization of the working people is essentially necessary to them and is of general advantage to all our people in the great work of the betterment of their material, moral, and social condition, yet we can not but deplore the fact that ignorant, vicious, and bitter antagonism has been leveled against our humanizing movement by a number of so-called employers' associations and citizens' alliances. These men, for their own immediate and temporary greed of gain, associate themselves in organization for the purpose of depriving workmen of that right and benefit.

We should all devote ourselves more thoroughly than ever before to organizing the yet unorganized workers, and endeavor to bring them within the beneficent fold of union labor and organized effort.

The movement of labor as expressed and typified by our trade unions and by the American Federation of Labor, is constructive, not destructive, in character and achievement. It aims and works to build up character and manhood, and instills a higher conception of the duty of man to man. It proclaims as a cardinal principle, and acts upon it, that in this world of ours man can not live for himself alone, but that in fact and in truth it is the duty of man to be his brother's keeper and helpmeet. To make man, woman, and child more noble, beautiful, and expectant of brighter and better days to come; to work on and give their effort to the attainment of these high ideals, so that to-day may be better than the day that has gone before, that to-morrow, to-morrow, and to-morrow's to-morrow may each witness the inauguration of a better day—in a word, to continually make life better worth living, is the work and the mission of our ennobling trade union movement, the American Federation of Labor.

STATE AND CENTRAL BODIES.

In their respective localities our local central unions, assemblies, and federations, are accomplishing a vast amount of good in the interests of labor and the people generally. These local central bodies are, to their respective local jurisdictions, what our American Federation of Labor is to all America, a parliament of the wage-earners, where the needs of the hour and the work and hopes of the morrow are recounted and formulated; where the best methods are devised for making the burdens of the toilers lighter, their homes and lives better, and for the uplift of the common weal.

And this is equally true of our State Federations. Recognizing this fact, our constitution makes it the duty of the officers of all international unions to instruct their delegates to become attached to chartered central labor bodies and State Federations where such exist. While this is very generally enforced, yet there are numerous causes for complaint by both local and State bodies. In such instances a compliance with the policy and the law should be more than a mere perfunctory performance. International union officers should insist upon compliance, thus giving the opportunity to their respective local unions to receive from and contribute toward the mutual advantages that must necessarily accrue. So far as concerns the directly affiliated local unions and federal labor unions, a failure to comply with instructions to become attached to central or State bodies should subject them to a revocation of their charters. If such locals fail to appreciate their duty and prefer severance and isolation, a period of complete isolation would soon convince them of the folly of such a course.

DIRECTLY AFFILIATED LOCAL UNIONS.

The local trade unions and federal labor unions directly affiliated have been given every attention and assistance. As is known, they come directly under the administration of our office, and, so far as their trade disputes are concerned, they require the immediate attention of your president. It is true that we have not expended a large sum from our defense fund for strikes and lockouts, but this is no indication of the number of disputes and contentions which have arisen, and which were approved and endorsed, thus entitling the members to benefits from the defense fund, but which have been averted and adjusted without the necessity of strike, and yet the rights and interests of the men fully safeguarded.

It is a fact worthy of statement and repetition that the establishment of the defense fund and its availability to be concentrated at any given point to sustain our men in the defense and promotion of their rights and interests, has had a wholesome influence to

LABOR MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

The condition of the labor movement of the Dominion of Canada is constantly growing and becoming of a more satisfactory character, not only to our movement in the United States, but to the workers of the Dominion



GUST KOOP,

Secretary-Treasurer Hay and Grain Teamsters' Local, 732, Chicago.

secure them, without the necessity of resort to a strike.

Employers have learned to hesitate to provoke a strike, conscious of the fact that their workmen are organized and have the resources to maintain themselves, or to be maintained by the Federation's defense fund. This fact in itself should be a valuable lesson to all our unions, local, national and international.

themselves. Its officers are pleased to note the steady advancement which has been made despite the fact that they have the same contention and opposition to meet as confront us. They also have similar problems confronting them, such as citizens' alliances, employers' associations. In the recent past they had in addition thereto an element which advocated a labor movement isolated from that of

the rest of the American continent. The officers of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress call attention to the fact that this movement is now practically confined to but one person who finds time to tour the Dominion as an agent for the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The officers confidentially expect that in the near future this division will be entirely eliminated by reason of the growing intelligence of the workmen, who, in the beginning, attempted to enroll themselves in such an isolated body, but who have become convinced of its folly and have joined the international trade union movement.

I can do no better than to quote a part of a statement from Secretary Draper. It will give a more adequate idea of the attitude of the Canadian labor movement. He says:

"In view of the active consolidation and aggressiveness of organized capital everywhere, every possible effort should be put forth to secure harmony and unity of action in the ranks of organized labor, for in proportion to the extent that these characteristics prevail and are recognized, so will be the strength and effectiveness of the international trade union movement on the North American continent."

It should be stated that, apart from continuing the assistance by finances and organizers, it has been my purpose to be further helpful in every way within my power to the better organization and success of the workers of Canada, and to establish firmly beyond the power of opponents the unity and identity of our entire movement.

To cement further bonds of fraternity and brotherhood between the organized workers of Canada and those of the remainder of the continent, we interchange fraternal delegates, and we welcome most heartily among us Mr. William V. Todd, who

occupies that distinguished position to this convention and who is with us now.

PORTO RICAN LABOR SITUATION.

Some improvement has come to a number of workmen in Porto Rico. Particularly is this true of a number of those working on the sugar plantations. This is due to a strike inaugurated, resulting in an increase in wages of more than 15 per cent. Though this may seem a large advance, yet when the wages heretofore paid is known, it can have no comparative importance to the wages of our workmen in the United States proper. That a forward movement has been made may, however, be viewed with satisfaction. We hope that with application and persistency more and better organization will be brought into existence and by every assistance which we may be enabled to render them, that they may emerge from their too long continued poverty and enervated condition to greater material advancement with its attendant economic, social, and moral influences and advantages.

OUR MOVEMENT EXTENDED.

On the continent of America our labor movement is expanding and extending to all its beneficent influences. We have not only our international trade unions, with their nearly twenty-seven thousand local trade unions, but we also have our State, dominion, insular, and territorial federations, our 601 central labor unions, trade assemblies, and local federations. Our limits are no longer from Maine to California, from the Lakes to the Gulf, but we include the whole of the United States, Canada, Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, the Philippines, and British Columbia. It is superfluous here to refer to the vast advantages secured by our international unions for the members of their respective crafts and callings—they have been more than thrice told.

They will bear telling again and again, and it is strongly urged that our international unions, as a further illustration of the greater possibilities for good in the future by trade union unity under the banner of international trade unionism, should gather the material and data so that they may put their achievements before the world and demonstrate to the indifferent and to the scoffers and the unthinking, as well as to the friends the vast good already accomplished.

JURISDICTION DISPUTES—TRADE UNION LAW.

The question of jurisdiction cannot be said to have been largely or effectively improved. True, many questions of this character have been adjusted, either by conference or by a more conciliatory policy being pursued by representatives of organizations in interest, and others again by arbitration and decisions rendered. It has been clearly shown that where moderation and a conciliatory policy have obtained, it has not been difficult to eliminate the cause of contention and the organizations thereby to cooperate to their mutual advantage. In the main, however, contentions have not abated, nor have decisions been respected or complied with. In view of the fact that the Executive Council will report to you in detail on this subject, and as I have extensively dealt with this question in my reports to former conventions, it is unnecessary in this report to dwell upon it at length.

It may not be amiss to call attention to a feature in jurisdiction controversies which is so close akin to other phases of human life that it is an ill wind that blows no good. None will dispute the fact that with you I deeply deplore the jurisdiction controversies, and particularly when they assume an acute and often bitter antagonistic attitude; but that they have developed a high order of intelligence

in discussion among our unionists, keen perception in industrial jurisprudence, is a fact which all observers must admit. That these acquirements and attainments will be of vast advantage, in the administration and judgment of industrial affairs, no thinker dare gainsay.

One further comment and suggestion must necessarily be stated, that hurtful in any way in which jurisdiction disputes may prove to the workmen of contending organizations, we should and must do everything within our power to prevent fair-minded employers, desirous of living in agreement with organized labor, from being made the subject and scapegoat of the hostility of either the one or the other of the contending organizations.

It is true that here and there employers have endeavored to play one organization against another, and by pretended friendship refuse to deal with either. By this piece of cupidity they become a detriment not only to organized labor, but their competitors in trade. But in any event, the fair-minded employer who desires to live in accord with organized labor should not be compelled to suffer the consequences of injury due to jurisdiction disputes between organizations, and so far as the other type of employer is concerned, the opportunity should not be afforded him to take advantage of such a dispute by which he can shirk and place the blame upon any of our unions. It is trade union law and policy that fair employers desirous of living upon terms of amity with organized labor should not be made to suffer from inter-trade union disputes.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President of the American Federation
of Labor.

The strike of freight handlers in the Delaware & Hudson and the Boston & Maine Railroad yards at Mechanicsville continues.

OBITUARY.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 28, 1905.
Mr. C. P. Shea:

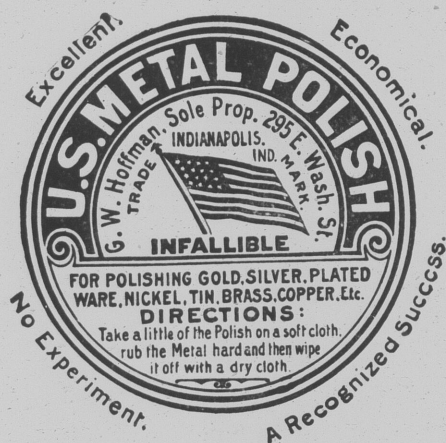
Dear Sir and Brother—At the regular meeting of Local 631, I. B. of T., the following resolutions were adopted on the death of our late brother, Frank McKenzie, who died Nov. 23, 1905:

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for the memory of our departed comrade and brother, the charter of Local 631 be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of Local 631, extend to the bereaved wife our heartfelt sympathy in this her hour of bereavement, assuring her that as a husband and father he will be missed from the family circle, as he will also be missed as a brother when we gather at our local meetings; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to the bereaved wife, and a copy sent to the official magazine of the I. B. of T. for publication.

Wm. R. Frawley,
Daniel Seeds,
Jere. M. Cronin,
Committee.



HIGHEST AWARD

World's Fair, Chicago, Ills, 1893
World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., 1904

EVERY TEAMSTER should try this Polish. You will be surprised how quick it works. Once used always used. Sold by the leading harness houses the world over.

10c A BOX



The Frazer Axle Grease

Always Uniform Often Imitated Never Equaled

No Well-Equipped Stable Should be Without

Frazer Harness Oil	..	Frazer Harness Soap
Frazer Axle Grease	..	Frazer Stock Food
Frazer Axle Oil	..	Frazer Hoof Oil
Frazer White Castile Harness Soap, "Fine as Silk"		

FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS